image processing means for processing the transformed neutral image data and the parsed non-neutral image data <u>together</u>.

7. (Amended) The system as claimed in claim 6, wherein said neutral rendering transform means comprises:

neutral parsing means for parsing the neutral image data into black image data, grey image data, and white image data; and

neutral image processing means for processing <u>only</u> the black image data, the grey image data, and the white image data.

REMARKS

Claims 1-7 are pending in the present application.

Claims 1, 3, 6, and 7 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by <u>Tai</u>. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

In formulating the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(b), the Examiner alleges that <u>Tai</u> teaches a first parser circuit (element 50 of Figure 1) and a second parser circuit element 70 of Figure 1). From these allegations, the Examiner has concluded that <u>Tai</u> anticipates the presently claimed invention. These positions by the Examiner are respectfully traversed in view of the amendments submitted above and the arguments presented below.

<u>Tai</u> teaches a color transformation circuit 50 which transforms the image data from one color space (RGB) to a second color space (Lab). One skilled in the art would clearly recognize that color transformation is not parsing. Moreover, the claims call for a separation of neutral image data from non-neutral image data by the first parser. <u>Tai</u> fails to teach anywhere in the reference that this simple color transformation circuit provides any type of parsing function as claimed.

Secondly, the presently claimed invention, as set forth in independent claim 6, recites that the neutral data is further parsed into black, grey, and white. In contrast, <u>Tai</u> teaches a "Black Text Detection and Color Fringe Suppression" circuit which processes all image data. <u>Tai</u> fails to teach anywhere in the reference that this circuit parses the neutral data into three separate groups

as claimed and that these three groups are processed separately from the non-neutral image. Thereafter, the presently claimed invention recombines the processed data with the non-neutral image data for further processing. Tai merely teaches the image correction of certain data based on a detection algorithm. This is not parsing.

In conclusion, the Examiner has relied on two circuits taught by Tai to support parsing functions, whereas one circuit is a simple color transformation circuit and the other is an image manipulation circuit. Therefore, since Tai is void of any teachings with respect to parsing, the Examiner's conclusion of anticipation fails.

Lastly, claims 2, 3, and 7; for the purposes of this Response; stand or fall with independent claims 1 and 6, respectively.

Accordingly, in view of the above remarks, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

Claims 2, 4, and 5 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being rendered obvious by Tai. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Tai teaches a color transformation circuit 50 which transforms the image data from one color space (RGB) to a second color space (Lab). One skilled in the art would clearly recognize that color transformation is not parsing. Moreover, claim 4 calls for a separation of neutral image data from non-neutral image data by the first parser. Tai fails to teach anywhere in the reference that this simple color transformation circuit provides any type of parsing function as claimed.

Secondly, the presently claimed invention, as set forth in independent claim 4, recites that the neutral data is further parsed into black, grey, and white. In contrast, Tai teaches a "Black Text Detection and Color Fringe Suppression" circuit which processes all image data. Tai fails to teach anywhere in the reference that this circuit parses the neutral data into three separate groups as claimed and that these three groups are processed separately from the non-neutral image. Thereafter, the presently claimed invention processes the processed data with the non-neutral image data together. Tai merely teaches the image correction of certain data based on a detection algorithm. This is not parsing.
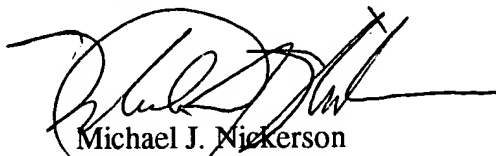
In conclusion, the Examiner has relied on two circuits taught by Tai to support parsing functions, whereas one circuit is a simple color transformation circuit and the other is an image

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manipulation circuit. Therefore, since <u>Tai</u> is void of any teachings with respect to parsing, the Examiner's conclusion of obviousness fails.

Lastly, claim5, for the purposes of this Response, stands or falls with independent claims 4.

Accordingly, in view of the above remarks, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw this rejection. Also, an early indication of allowability is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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